“SHURO” Magazine-An Important Source on the History of Turkestan

Alijonova Gulnozaxon

Master Degree student of the Tashkent state University of Oriental Studies.
Tashkent,Uzbekistan.
e-mail address: Gulnazakhan1029.@mail.ru

Abstract—This article provides research findings and analysis on the history of the publication of the magazine “Shuro”, the activities of its editor-in-chief of Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin in the magazine, articles on the history of Turkestan in the beginning of XX century, published in the journal, and their classification.

Keywords—magazine “Shuro”, Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin, Muhammad Shokir Ramiev, Zakir Ramiev, Turkistan, Musa Jarullah Begiyev, Fatih Karimi, Jamoliddin Validi.

I. INTRODUCTION

The history of Turkestan at the beginning of the XX century left a deep imprint on its complex aspects. On the one hand, while the khanates practically fell into a state of colonialism, on the other hand, Bukhara and Khiva King’s had retained their independence in domestic politics. However, the maturing accelerated movement, together with the antiquity movement, collided, making the situation in the country infinitely more complicated. Especially the absence of the desire of the Kings for new reforms, therefore the support of religious-spiritual representatives, who were representatives of antiquity, made life in the Turkistan region a whole mess. In turn, it is important to assess the socio-political and cultural life of Turkistan at the beginning of the 20th century, taking into account the complex situation. In this regard, “Shura” magazine can serve as an important resource for researchers.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A lot of research has been carried out abroad about “Shura” magazine and its editor, Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin. And at us this topic has not yet been studied in depth. Researchers who conducted scientific research on this subject and their works in foreign countries came up with books and articles such as Abdulloh Battal Toymas’s “One of the Kazan Turkish celebrities Rizouddun ibn Fahriddin”[1], Muhammad Gaynulli’s “The History of Tatar writers”[2], Aziz Ubaydullin’s “The cultural movement in Tatarstan”[3], Mardonov Rauf’s “Rizouddin Fahriddin”[4], Ravil Amirkhanov’s “The historian of Rizo Fahriddin”[5]. In Uzbekistan, the researcher on this topic work of the diploma on the theme “The history of Turkestan in the early XX century in the “Shura” magazine” [6] was defended by Sh. Soatova. In the above works, the history of the occurrence of the magazine “Shura”, the need for the publication of the magazine and the role of Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin in the activities of the magazine are revealed to a certain extent.

III. MATERIAL AND METHODS

“Shura” magazine is able to play an important resource role in carrying out historical research, teaching the history of the Turkistan region at the beginning of the XX century in higher educational institutions, as well as providing reliable information to the scientific staffs who are conducting research in this direction. Also in this article, methods such as historical, comparative, analysis, synthesis were used.
IV. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

the brothers Muhammad Shokir and Zakir Ramiyev received permission from the Orenburg governorship to issue “Shura” magazine on December 12, 1908. Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin had also launched cases for the upcoming new magazine until permission was granted. Finally, on January 10, 1908, the first issue of the magazine “Shura” was published. Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin writes about the profession and purpose of the organization of this magazine: “we started to write and organize this complex “Shura” with the help of Allah. And the profession of “Shura” consists in serving for the sake of the happiness of Russian Muslims until it reaches its strength, and its purpose is an expression of perseverance and enthusiasm to please the readers. There will be a meeting on making the “Shura” nation scientific and educational. Whoever wants, in this assembly, he sucks, whoever wants, he listens. The pages of the magazine are open to all who are free from personality and desires and for articles that represent the interests of the nation and people. Critics who follows the rules: ‘accept the Shuro’”[7].

“Shura” magazine was published on the first and fifteenth of each month. Only in 1917 published 23-th and 24 - th numbers together. Although the magazine was prepared for publication by Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin, Zakir Ramiyev was engaged in design and appearance. In terms of form, content and design for that period, Shura magazine was recognized by Muslims as the most beautiful magazine. In the editorial board of the journal, scientists such as Musa Jurullah Begiyev, Fath Karimiy, Jamaliddin Validiy worked. Jura’s life lasted 10 years and 239 number of the complex saw the face of the world and published 4,085 articles, poems, questions and letters of magazine subscribers, stories, anecdotes and many other materials. Of these, 1380 were Literature, 953 were social, 545 were history, 415 were education, 307 were Language, 146 were philosophy, 146 were Art, 39 were articles on economy [8]. About 3000 of these articles were articles about the literary, historical social life of the Turkish world.

An important chain connecting Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin with the Turkic peoples is also the “Shura” magazine. While many articles on the life of the Turkistan region have been published in this journal, the latter directly published articles on the great scientists who came from Turkistan in the Journal Rizouddin’zi. According to researcher Sh.Soatova, in the number of 249, which came out of the magazine” Shura “for 10 years, 323 material related to the life of Turkestan was printed. It covers articles (138), letters (90), artistic works (71), messages (21), photos (3), articles history (38), Education (25), Society (23), religion (4), politics (6), press (13), and literature (12)”.For example, the scientist writes about Alisher Navoi: “Alisher was a Turk, he could also write Persian poems. If we say that this breed was based on Turkish literature, we would not exaggerate. It is known that before this person was not a writer who created works in the Turkic language. Alisher was not a lonely poet. He was also a governor and philosopher at the same time with becoming a poet. Although Persian was able to speak and write, his love for the Turkish language, which was his native language, was endless " [9]. At the same time, at the beginning of the 20th century, people living in the Turkestan region would send questions to the magazine “Shura” on the religious-philosophical and historical issues they were interested in. These questions often relate to history, philosophy, jurisprudence, and generally Islamic jurisprudence and these questions were answered directly by Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin himself through the pages of the journal.

For example, in the 9 issue of the magazine “Shura”, the following question of the Koran interpretations and history books of the son of Vali Muhammadrahim from Kokand is printed: “who is the most reliable interpretation for reading? What history books should be read to form the right idea?”. Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin answers this question as follows: “it is a difficult task to answer this question in a general picture. From that is looked at the general level of knowledge of the questioner. If you are the first to a get to know up for the first time with the target Koran for which a lot of gains Turkish and Arabic paraphrase. If there will be people with higher knowledge, even interpretations for their cases will be found. It is recommended to read the books of Tabari, Masqudi, Ibn Al-Asr, Ibn Haldun in the books on the history of Islam. The works of those whose names are mentioned are published even today without a stop [10]. Also in 1913-th year of the magazine № 24, 1914 № 21, 1915 № 15, 1915 № 19 in their numbers, question letters sent from many cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Tashkent were published. Rizouddin ibn Fahriddin answered all the questions sent through these letters.

The articles published on the pages of the Journal are undoubtedly an important source in the restoration of the historical landscape of Turkistan at the end of the XIX beginning of the XX century, in determining the level of thinking of local intelligentsia, in studying the interaction of the manifestations of the Enlightenment movement in Turkistan with the intelligentsia of fraternal peoples. Therefore, a thorough study of the Journal “Shura” is of great importance for the intellectuals of Uzbekistan. In turn, the study of articles on the socio-political and cultural life of Turkistan in the Journal and the publication of scientific conclusions from it is also a great necessity for our historiography.

REFERENCES


Special Issue August 2020 ISSN: 2509-0119 30


[8] “Shura” magazine. 1909 year. 17-number. – p 514